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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
**NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LIBRARY**

(Reorganized July 1, 1956)



July 1, 1964—June 30, 1966

Raleigh
North Carolina

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Raleigh, North Carolina

To His Excellency DAN K. MOORE

Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh

My dear Sir :

We have the honor to submit to you the fifth biennial report of the North Carolina State Library covering the biennium ending June 30, 1966. This is in compliance with the General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 125.

Respectfully submitted,

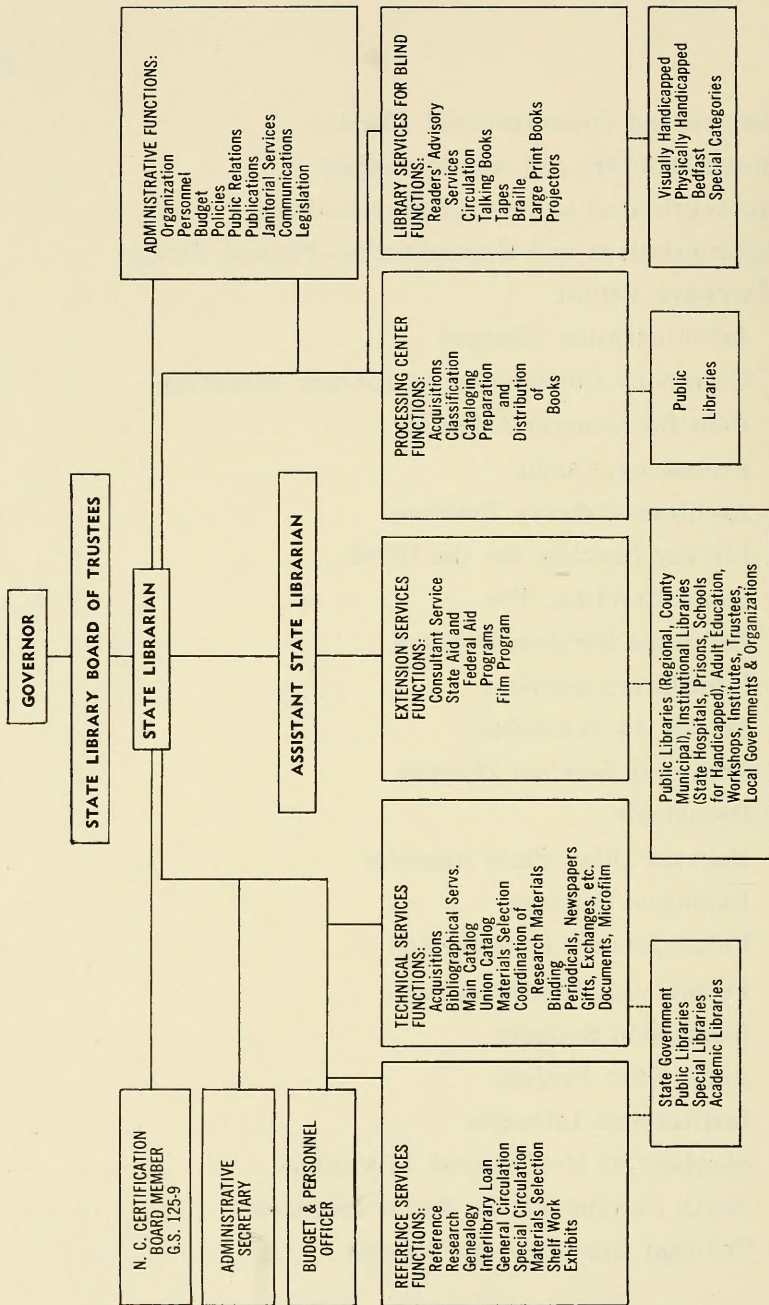
THAD STEM, JR.

*Chairman, North Carolina
State Library Board*

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY SERVICE AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Office: Library Building, Raleigh

BOARD

Appointed by the Governor:

THAD STEM, JR., Oxford, <i>Chairman</i>	Term Expires 1967
DR. MARK M. LINDSEY, Hamlet, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Term Expires 1971
PAUL S. BALLANCE, Winston-Salem	Term Expires 1969
MRS. BERNICE KELLY HARRIS, Seaboard	Term Expires 1969
MRS. T. T. POTTER, Beaufort	Term Expires 1971
MRS. GORDON TOMLINSON, Mocksville	Term Expires 1967

Ex Officio:

DR. CHARLES F. CARROLL, Raleigh
DR. JERROLD ORNE, Chapel Hill

STATE LIBRARIAN—PHILIP S. OGILVIE

ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN—ELAINE VON OESSEN

SECRETARY TO STATE LIBRARIAN—

MRS. BETSY N. PEARCE

BUDGET, PERSONNEL, AND PURCHASING OFFICER—

MRS. RUBY B. HOLLOWAY

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

State Funds

	North Carolina		State Aid to	
	State Library		Public Libraries	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
Salaries—Officers	\$ 11,925	\$ 12,600	\$	\$
Salaries—Staff	135,867	148,001	40,175	42,747
Supplies	2,027	2,054	488	492
Communication	1,790	4,503	125	95
Travel	842	1,000	2,271	2,153
Printing and Binding	3,566	3,394	98	.....
Repairs and Alterations	198	193	46	57
General Expense	302	285	.....	.....
Per Diem and Expense—Members .	681	562	.....	.....
Equipment	600	3,331	227	259
Books	33,999	33,400	.....	.....
Grants to Counties and Regions ..	.....	.....	425,000	636,250
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$191,797	\$209,323	\$468,430	\$682,053
Estimated Receipts	21,243	21,208	.....	.....
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$170,554	\$188,115	\$468,430	\$682,053

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds

ADMINISTRATION	1964-65	1965-66
Salaries—Staff	\$ 44,140	\$ 56,955
Supplies	1,692	1,955
Communication	3,418	3,208
Travel	1,446	3,607
Printing	1,268	674
Repairs and Alterations	293	246
General Expense	216	864
Equipment	2,664	3,722
Books	1,395	14,995
Grants to Counties and Regions	495,200	473,035
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security ..	3,105	6,258
Grants for Scholarships	15,525	7,782
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	570,362	573,301
PROCESSING CENTER		
Salaries—Staff	55,065	62,119
Supplies	13,390	9,762
Communication	571	653
Travel	3	.....
Printing	228	1,391
Repairs and Alterations	399	466
Equipment	2,312	8,464
Books	306,488	316,706
Insurance and Bonding	80	70
Motor Vehicle Operation .....	.....	.....
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security	3,909	6,847
TOTAL PROCESSING CENTER	\$382,445	\$406,478
Transfer to Special Clearing Account	10,690	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	963,497	979,779
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	972,513	979,164
Balance Previous Year	21,204	30,220

**FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY
July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1966**

Now we are ten. Completion of the fifth biennium brings to a close a full decade of service of the new North Carolina State Library as established effective July 1, 1956, by an act of the General Assembly of 1955. It also marks ten years of Federal Aid to public library development in North Carolina administered by the State Library. These have been years of exceptional library progress, and they are concluded fitly by a biennium outstanding in its own right.

To cite the accomplishments of the fifth biennium and the first decade without paying tribute to decisions made and actions taken prior to as well as within their own time spans would be, however, to neglect by exclusion an essential element of those achievements. It is the case that most of the progress of the fifth biennium rests heavily upon decisions made and actions taken earlier in the decade. Moreover, the attainments of the entire decade are firmly rooted in the more remote pasts of the North Carolina Library Commission and the old North Carolina State Library which were reorganized and combined to form the new State Library in 1956. They reach back to the days of the late Misses Marjorie Beal and Carrie Broughton and beyond.

Goals, principles, and policies formulated and adopted in those now distant days by wise and imaginative librarians, library trustees, and other friends of libraries are today, with some adjustments for current applicability, the reliable bases upon which plans for the future are built and in the light of which present library policies and procedures are evaluated. They are, therefore, the sources of the general soundness of the State Library program, and that soundness in its turn gives to the State Library an openness to new ideas as well as a certain desirable stability for these times of rapid and revolutionary changes in information sciences and services.

ADMINISTRATION CHANGES

Both openness and stability were sources of needed strength for the State Library in the several changes in top level administrative positions that occurred in the fifth biennium. Mrs. Elizabeth House Hughey, last director of the North Carolina Library Commission, became State Librarian on July 1, 1956, and continued to serve in that capacity through the first eight months of this biennium. Miss Elaine von Oesen ably carried the dual responsibilities of Head of the Extension Services Division and Acting State Librarian for the next nine months. Philip S. Ogilvie, appointed State Librarian effective December 1, 1965, administered the State Library for the final seven months of the biennium.

There were also changes in the membership and officers of the North Carolina State Library Board of Trustees and on the staff of the State Library. Mrs. T. T. Potter of Beaufort in Carteret County was appointed by Governor Dan K. Moore to succeed Clifford Peeler of Salisbury in Rowan County as a member of the Board, and Dr. Mark M. Lindsey of Hamlet in Richmond County was elected to the vice-chairmanship of the Board. Then, near the end of the biennium, Miss Evelyn Peeler retired as Head of the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind, and Mrs. Marian P. Leith of the Reference Services Division staff was appointed to replace her.

Each of these changes was an important one. Each person replaced had a long record of distinguished service and a basic familiarity with the workings of the State Library that no newcomer could possibly possess. And yet, each change was effected with hardly any slowing of progress. Instead of a series of crises, attention to details and the fundamental soundness of the overall program of the State Library produced smooth transitions from one administrator to another and from one member of the State Library Board to another.

As a matter of fact, the fifth biennium was marked by a pronounced acceleration of meaningful activities and dependable progress. This was partly the result of increases in State Aid and Federal Aid and related program expansions. It was also a result of the recommendations of the Governor's Commission on Library Resources.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON LIBRARY RESOURCES

The Governor's Commission on Library Resources, appointed by Governor Terry Sanford late in the fourth biennium of the new North Carolina State Library, pursued its designated tasks into the fifth. It surveyed library resources of all kinds throughout the State, evaluated them in terms of present and future needs, and issued a report, *Resources of North Carolina Libraries*, edited by Dr. Robert B. Downs, Dean of Library Administration, University of Illinois. Recommendations from the report were incorporated as an "Appendix" in the *Fourth Biennial Report of the North Carolina State Library . . .*, and they were looked upon in the fifth biennium as a general directive for continuing library development and furthering coordination among libraries of all types in the state.

Particular attention was paid to implementing the recommendations specifically directed at the State Library itself. For example, the State Library, acutely aware of the limitations of its general collection of books and related materials, requested the recommended increases in its regular budget (Code 18461) from the Advisory Budget Commission and the General Assembly of 1967. Concern was also shown in the fifth biennium for the highly important matters of improving communications between and among libraries of all kinds and of acting to the fullest extent possible upon recommendations relative to research needs and activities of State Government.

HELP FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Along with working for the overall improvement of its resources and services, the State Library felt a very special concern for increasing and improving its services to legislators. Emphasis was placed upon meeting the research needs of the 1965 General Assembly and preparing to meet an even greater proportion of those needs of the General Assembly of 1967. An aspect of this emphasis was the effort to guarantee State Library receipt of copies of all official publications of State Government. This was part of a concerted effort to correlate more effectively, as a means of strengthening each of them and making better service possible for all of them, the research activities of other agencies of the State and the State Library itself. Thus it

happened that, while cooperation with the Interlibrary Center's union catalog at Chapel Hill was continued, a more inclusive union catalog of public and state agency library holdings was being sought with the ultimate goal of making all research resources in North Carolina accessible to all North Carolinians.

A statewide catalog in book form was discussed as one means of making resources in general more accessible. A proposal for such a catalog of public library holdings was presented at the 1965 North Carolina Library Association Conference in Winston-Salem. Then, later in the biennium, the Automation Committee of the Public Libraries Section of the North Carolina Library Association requested that the State Library investigate the possibilities of such a catalog as well as other automated procedures that might be practical and economical. In the meanwhile, the State Library had already prepared a budget request for the 1967 General Assembly for the funds to initiate a book catalog of the State Library collection with a view to increasing the use of the collection as supplementary material for local libraries all across the State. Thought was being given also to the long-range possibilities of such a State Library collection catalog that might be expanded gradually to include other libraries beginning perhaps with those libraries contracting with the State Library Processing Center.

PROCESSING CENTER

The State Library Processing Center, an established service to local libraries headed by Mrs. Marion Johnson, started its seventh year of operations near the end of the fifth biennium. When it was established in 1960, the Center was thought to have a destiny that included other than public libraries although it was decided to delay the involvement of other types of libraries, with the exception of one school library, until some experience had been gained. *Resources of North Carolina Libraries* recommended renewed consideration of the possibility of expanding to serve public schools, community colleges, technical institutes, etc., and the possibility was explored in the fifth biennium only to be further postponed because the increase in materials to be processed for libraries already contracting for services precluded any additions to the number of libraries served. Indeed

for the first time since it was started, the Processing Center had to turn down new applications for participation from public libraries.

The Center began the actual processing of books in April, 1960, and along with books, when they were delivered to contracting libraries ready for loaning to borrowers, went complete sets of catalog cards ready for filing in the local library's card catalog. Cost of the service was only seventy-five cents a volume, and with that amount the Center was self-supporting, i.e., salaries of personnel, supplies, and postage were covered by processing fees.

At the end of the fifth biennium this service, improved and greatly expanded, was costing one dollar a volume in order for the Center to continue to be self-supporting. Even with the increase in cost the service continued to be a bargain. By making use of equipment and mass production methods not available in the average local library or small library system, the Processing Center was able to perform the various aspects of technical processing in a superior manner and to save local libraries substantial amounts in book purchase costs by giving them the opportunity of participating in consolidated book ordering procedures.

The Center fulfilled its purposes of ordering, receiving, cataloging, and preparing books for circulation for fifty-three North Carolina library units in the fifth biennium. These fifty-three units included fifty-two public library systems and one school library, none of which possessed the personnel or the equipment to perform these tasks satisfactorily and economically. Altogether they were giving service in seventy-one North Carolina counties. Thirteen of them were regional libraries serving two or more counties; thirty-two were county libraries; four were independent municipal libraries, and one was a public school library.

186,699 books were processed and shipped from the Center during the fifth biennium. In addition, catalog card duplicating services were performed for the Technical Services Division of the State Library and for the North Carolina Museum of Art, and valuable, often fragile and irreplaceable reference materials were photographed for the Reference Services Division of the

State Library in connection with its services to public and research libraries. Even so, at the end of the biennium the Center was seeking ways of streamlining its procedures still further as a possible means of extending services to a few more libraries.

ARCHIVES-LIBRARY BUILDING

Procedures were not the biggest obstacles to taking on additional libraries, however. Space limitations were the major problem. The space needs of the new North Carolina State Library increased dramatically throughout its first decade and especially in the fifth biennium because of the phenomenal increase in informational materials and the expansion of much needed services.

No immediate relief was in view at the end of the biennium. The Archives-Library Building for which funds had been appropriated by the General Assembly of 1963 was still not under construction although plans had been drawn and a site had been acquired and partially cleared on the north side of Jones Street between Wilmington and Blount Streets in Raleigh.

More discouraging, however, than the delay were the plans for the building. The members of the North Carolina State Library Board of Trustees were seriously concerned because the State Library was to occupy only forty per cent of the proposed building (approx. 51,000 sq. ft.) which would not appreciably relieve its space needs. It was obvious that the State Library was not getting the adequate building designed to guarantee efficiency in its functions as recommended in *Resources of North Carolina Libraries*. As a matter of fact, there was no possibility of squeezing all of the Divisions of the State Library into the allotted space, and it was feared that rising construction costs might further limit space or equipment or both.

In the face of this concern, the State Library Board instructed the State Librarian to prepare a Capital Improvements Budget request to the General Assembly of 1967 for a separate building of approximately 130,000 square feet for exclusive occupancy by the State Library and to ask the Property Control Division of the Department of Administration for temporary, suitable housing for the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind, a Division of the North Carolina State Library.

Both requests were presented, and at the end of the biennium desirable temporary quarters for Library Services for the Blind had been located at 1124 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, and plans were underway for moving from the old Mansion Park location at the end of July.

LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

The move to new quarters for Library Services for the Blind came at just the right time. The space in the Mansion Park Building had been inadequate for some time, and new forms of materials such as magnetic tapes were being added by the Library of Congress while the number of Talking Books was not reduced. There were also growing pressures from some readers and from the Library of Congress for the stocking of Braille items which require considerable space. Furthermore, the advent of such new forms of materials for the blind was certain to generate a burgeoning demand for them just as the demand for Talking Books had developed phenomenally when they first became available.

As a matter of fact the demand for Talking Books asserted itself decidedly and dramatically when, early in the first biennium of the new North Carolina State Library, the Division for the Blind of the Library of Congress, because of budget limitations, was faced with curtailment of services to blind residents of North Carolina and neighboring states. It was announced that unless some means of organizing and rendering service was found within the State by July 1, 1958, service would be cut off from the Library of Congress. There was an immediate reaction from blind readers, and the North Carolina Association for the Blind agreed to fund the service through fiscal 1958-1959. The North Carolina State Library Board of Trustees also rose to the occasion by authorizing supervision of the service by the State Librarian until something further could be done.

A request for funds to continue the service as a part of the services of the State Library was made of the General Assembly of 1959, and the funds were granted. Thus, Library Services for the Blind became an official part of the State Library program on July 1, 1959. Talking Books and the machines for playing them continued to be furnished by the Library of

Congress, but circulation of the books began to be handled through the North Carolina State Library after proper certification of visually handicapped patrons as legally blind.

SOUTH CAROLINA, TOO

In August, 1961, the service was extended to South Carolina residents through a contractual arrangement with the South Carolina State Library Board. Since that time the service has been known as the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind, and over the years, with minor fluctuations, the increase in readers and collection has been gratifying. Good service as well as a broader variety of reading materials, some of them in new forms, have accounted for the enthusiastic response of blind readers in both states.

North Carolina blind readers numbered 1,683 at the end of the fifth biennium, and total circulation for the biennium in North Carolina was 136,832 of which 55,498 were periodicals. South Carolina readers, although fewer at only 702, showed some increase also and read 52,851 books or periodicals. Some of the materials were magnetic tapes of which one copy of each of thirty-one titles had been provided to the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind by the Library of Congress. Readers provided their own tape players, but there were hopeful developments in experiment and invention towards the production of an easy loading machine of moderate cost and suitable performance. Blind readers were kept informed of these and other developments as well as of new titles through *Talking Book Topics* published by the Library of Congress bi-monthly and through a quarterly *Newsletter* prepared and distributed by the staff of the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind beginning with the Fall of 1965. The latter, reproduced in large type, was received with enthusiasm and resulted in scores of letters to the staff from blind readers.

REFERENCE SERVICES DIVISION

Response to the performance of the Reference Services Division of the State Library during the fifth biennium was also generally favorable although such limiting factors as an inadequate State Library book collection, staff shortages, and

time-consuming communications problems did elicit occasional murmurings of dissatisfaction especially from larger library systems capable of meeting most of their needs from their own collections and turning to the State Library for rather specialized materials not in its collection either. Even then, this Division headed by Miss Gladys Johnson made every effort to identify locations of the desired materials in other cooperating libraries such as those of Duke University, North Carolina State University, and the University of North Carolina, and that done, to refer the requesting library to the location in the case of noncirculating materials or to send the request to the location for circulating materials. Unfortunately valuable time was consumed and regrettable dissatisfaction was provoked while these steps were being taken.

Such problems emphasize the fact that the weakest single aspect of the State Library program of service to State Government and to the general public through interlibrary loans is the book collection of the State Library. A strong supporting collection of books, documents, periodicals, and related library materials is basic to effective reference service and to the supplemental support of small libraries with large service responsibilities. Absence of such a collection has handicapped State Library staff seriously although it is difficult to illustrate the extent of the impediment statistically.

The Reference Services Division has maintained simple records primarily for its own use in understanding, interpreting, and adjusting to the degree possible to the manifested library needs of North Carolinians. They identify the sources and the nature of requests received. They testify to the abilities of the Division to handle these requests, for they indicate dispositions made of them. They offer guidance in altering and developing service to compensate insofar as possible for weaknesses discovered in routines as well as in special subject areas of the collection. Nevertheless, for purposes of this report they contribute only a rather general understanding of services and problems.

INTERLIBRARY SERVICES

In order that they might make even a slight contribution to this report, the records of the entire first decade of the new North Carolina State Library, rather than of the fifth biennium

only, are presented. The first set have to do with Interlibrary Services or Interlibrary Loans, a system through which libraries borrow from other libraries to meet patron needs unmet from a local library's own resources.

	Requests		Loans	Verifications	Referrals
	Titles	Subjects			
1956-58	10,907*	.....	13,420**	.....	881
1958-60	14,676	(2,118)	10,955	2,073***	3,475
1960-62	15,618	(2,519)	10,262	4,277	4,298
1962-64	16,288	(1,375)	9,830	4,048	5,515
1964-66	16,173	(1,476)	10,434	3,084	5,327

* Includes all requests from libraries and individuals.

** Includes loans to both libraries and individuals.

*** Figures for 1959-60 only.

Like most statistics these are subject to more than one interpretation and call for explanation in a limited degree at least. The number of loans in the first biennium, for example, needs more explanation than the footnote provides. The figure actually includes many subject requests arising out of high school level study assignments. In fact there was so much of this in the first biennium of the new North Carolina State Library that a new policy with respect to interlibrary loans was adopted by the State Department of Public Instruction and the State Library in September, 1958.

Of course this and other factors influencing these figures do not alter the fact that they point up conclusively the inadequacies of the State Library book collection. The ratio of loans to referrals demonstrates this even though it has been the case that a high proportion of the requests referred to other sources are from students wanting typically academic materials, and that there has been no special emphasis upon building strengths in academic resources in State Library book selection. Indeed it is only recently, because of the several new and relatively weak academic libraries in community colleges, technical institutes, etc., that the State Library has re-examined its book selection priorities. More and more students, especially those living off campus, unable to find the materials they need in their institutional libraries, or even to find time to use those libraries, have been turning to their local public libraries for help, and their public libraries have turned, in turn, to the State Library for

assistance. This pressure has had the effect of insisting that, funds permitting, an effort be made by public libraries and the State Library to acquire additional academically-related materials.

The State Library has served as a central clearinghouse for public library interlibrary loan requests and has encouraged local libraries to read their records of interlibrary loans to discover areas of frequent need. Other benefits of the policy followed throughout the ten-year period since the establishment of the new State Library include:

- (a) lending freely from State Library resources;
- (b) verifying and completing citations for materials not owned in order to request locations from the North Carolina Union Catalog at Chapel Hill;
- (c) making referrals to other libraries in the State in accordance with the ALA Interlibrary Loan Code and/or official authorizations to the State Library made by academic libraries in the State, and
- (d) searching out-of-state union bibliographical materials and sending out-of-state locations when requested to do so.

SERVICE TO INDIVIDUALS

The second set of records maintained by the Reference Services Division of the State Library report on Service to Individuals, i.e., those persons who actually came into the Reading Room at the State Library or who telephoned or wrote personally for information. Statistics on this kind of use of the Division are more detailed than those on Interlibrary Services, but taken together with them they reveal a well established State Library policy of extending services which include a large amount of specialized service in Genealogy and North Carolina History.

	Reference Room Attendance	(((In Person	Requests Received* By Phone	By Mail	() (Total)
1956-58	22,735	8,242	1,718	.....	9,960
1958-60	33,361	17,283	3,049	2,244	22,576
1960-62	35,986	21,881	4,567	2,242	28,690
1962-64	32,135	23,786	4,289	2,534	30,609
1964-66	33,738	27,059	3,913	2,484	33,456

Circulation

	State Employees	In-State	Local Public Library Referral	Temporary Reference	Total
1956-58**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958-60	6,288	129	.....	2,406***	8,823
1960-62	7,557	173	252****	8,440	16,422
1962-64	9,699	318	721	8,334	19,072
1964-66	8,687	171	1,285	9,034	19,177

* Record begun February, 1957.

** Separate record of loans to individuals not kept. Individuals borrowed directly rather than through another library a portion of 13,420 loans reported under Interlibrary Services above.

*** 1959-60 only.

**** Record begun April, 1961.

Much of the service to individuals has been to employees of the State, and many of the books used by them as well as a large share of the telephone requests received from them have provided information for them without any circulation of State Library materials. In the meanwhile, because more detailed records of service to individuals have been kept, it is easy to see that such services have enjoyed an overall increase in the first decade of the new North Carolina State Library.

Interlibrary loan services on the other hand have shown a tendency to level off. It should not be assumed, however, that the plateau experienced by the latter is indicative of a trend towards less demand for such assistance. On the contrary, this leveling off occurred in a period when the State Library discontinued both its fiction and its children's collection—a time that might logically have been expected to show a sharp decline in interlibrary loans, but that did in fact experience an increase

in the demand for nonfiction that compensated for any slack the elimination of fiction and juvenile works produced. Moreover, consistently strengthened public library book collections across the State might have been expected to reduce the number of interlibrary loans needed to render acceptable service. They have not.

What is indicated by these facts is that informational materials and needs are increasing at a rate far in excess of the ability of inadequately supported local libraries to keep up with them. It becomes less and less possible for local libraries to build strengths against occasional demands. They are obliged to spend their limited resources for materials most frequently demanded by their patrons and to turn to the State Library to supplement their collections with selected materials generally useful throughout the State, but infrequently needed locally. These and other factors noted above had a decided bearing upon book selection at the State Library in the fifth biennium and prompted the State Library request for a substantial increase in funds to buy more and more expensive books in the sixth and subsequent biennia.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Book selection is a cooperative activity involving all professional librarians on the State Library staff. It is coordinated by the Reference Services Division and the Technical Services Division, however, and the latter, headed by Miss Sangster Parrott, is specifically responsible for the acquisition of materials—an important responsibility that includes final searching and checking before ordering, the ordering itself, receipt of the ordered materials or of correspondence relative to them, and complete processing of them for the State Library collection except that the catalog cards are duplicated in the Processing Center as noted heretofore.

Justification of separate processing from that carried on by the Processing Center has been based upon limitations of space and arrangement in the present State Library Building and upon the more specialized nature of much of the material acquired by the State Library, i. e., material unlikely to be duplicated in local libraries across the State. Nevertheless, plans have been made to rearrange space assignments in the new

Archives-Library Building so that there can be a closer coordination with the Processing Center especially in the sharing of bibliographic tools. An even more efficiently coordinated operation will be planned for the separate State Library Building requested of the 1967 General Assembly.

In the meanwhile, problems with processing in the Technical Services Division have not been so great as to render ineffective the overall operations of the Division. Study progress was made in the fifth biennium despite a turnover in professional personnel, a need for additional sub-professional positions, and limited funds. The cataloging staff kept up with current acquisitions although the position of assistant cataloger was vacant for several months. In addition the work of recataloging books from the 1956 merger of the old North Carolina State Library and the North Carolina Library Commission continued at a steady pace with special concentration in the areas of genealogy and North Caroliniana both of which were in increasing demand by nonresidents who look to North Carolina as a primary source of family histories.

DOCUMENTS

The Documents staff of the Technical Services Division furnished special assistance to legislative personnel during the 1965 General Assembly and began immediately upon its conclusion to prepare to render even more assistance to the General Assembly of 1967. The collection and organization of state documents continued as a major concern throughout the fifth biennium, and acquisition of new documentary materials was improved substantially by frequent personal contacts with administrative personnel of other state agencies.

At the same time the policy of collecting and housing publications received through the "Interstate Exchange of Legislative Service Agency Publications," a program of the National Legislative Conference, was continued. These latter materials along with the microcard edition of legislative research publications from other states were made available to the State Legislative Council, 1963-1965, and since the creation of the Legislative Research Commission in 1965, these materials have been available to them. The Documents staff of the State Library

have assisted the staff of the Commission in the distribution of publications and the answering of research questions.

The Documents staff also helped to plan, organize and conduct a "State and Local Documents Workshop" which was held at the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill, September 9-11, 1964, and cooperated with the staff of the Documents Section of the University of North Carolina Library in the implementation of the new Federal Depository Act in the State. As a consequence, the Federal documents collection grew in size and accessibility throughout the fifth biennium.

HELP FOR OTHER STATE AGENCIES

In keeping with recommendations in *Resources of North Carolina Libraries* both the Technical Services Division and the Reference Services Division of the State Library have been involved in assisting the personnel of other state agencies with their research needs. In addition the Technical Services Division rendered special assistance to other state agencies by helping them to organize or reorganize their separate professional collections housed in their own buildings. Staff of the Division visited seven state departments to make library operations evaluations during the fifth biennium. They suggested minor changes or major reorganizations as needed to make the departmental collections more accessible to professional and sub-professional personnel. Preparations were underway at the end of the biennium to assist the State Board of Health with a major weeding and re-organization of its departmental library.

Other forms of service rendered to other state agencies and public libraries by the Technical Services Division include publications. The Division issues for distribution to state agencies and public libraries the "Acquisitions List," the bi-monthly "North Carolina Publications, Checklist of Official State Publications," and the quarterly list of "Federal and State Documents Received by the North Carolina State Library."

EXTENSION SERVICES

The Extension Services Division of the North Carolina State Library is somewhat akin to the old woman who lived in the shoe not only because it has conducted its in-house affairs in unbelievably crowded quarters, but also because of the multi-

plicity of its involvements and responsibilities which increase from biennium to biennium. In the fifth biennium, despite a severe shortage of professional personnel, the Division continued to meet the ever increasing requests of local government, library trustees, and librarians with respect to improving library services for the citizens of this State. Three public library consultants, one of whom was primarily concerned with audio-visual services, and the Extension Services Librarian, who spent nine months of the biennium as Acting State Librarian, managed to give 514 days to work in the field where they visited and worked with 528 libraries. The visits ranged in length from an hour to several days as determined by need.

These consultants conferred during the biennium with 636 librarians, 186 library trustees, 44 members and officers of "Friends of Libraries," and 134 other kinds of persons including government officials, architects, and good citizens with an interest in improving library services in their communities. In addition to these personal conferences they cooperated with county and regional librarians in the planning and conducting of fourteen training sessions for subprofessional public library staff members who must because of staff shortages perform some professional level services. They also cooperated with the North Carolina Fund and other State and Federal agencies to provide at least two panelists for each of seven Economic Opportunity Act Institutes held around the State to explain the Act and suggest programs to local officials. In the meanwhile, a fourth consultant continued to work with institutional libraries and to act as liaison person with special and academic libraries for the purposes of gathering library statistics in North Carolina.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

Federal funds for library building construction added appreciably to the Extension staff load in the fifth biennium. These funds became available under the Library Services and Construction Act in July, 1964, and in the first year (fiscal 1965), North Carolina qualified for the original Federal Construction allotment of \$726,111 plus a reallocation of \$132,455 from funds released by other states. In fiscal 1966, North Carolina again qualified for its allotment of \$726,111 plus a reallocation of \$60,268. In addition, the Appalachian Regional Commission granted \$13,248 to one project in the second year. Prerequisite

to these grants, however, plans for their use had to be prepared and submitted to the Library Services Branch of the Office of Education of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by the North Carolina State Library Board, and the preparation of such plans exacted involvement of Extension staff and State Librarian as well as of the State Library Board. Implementation of the approved plan continues to demand a large share of the time of the Extension staff.

The North Carolina plan made provision for a percentage of the total costs of each approvable construction project to be allocated from Federal funds in reverse ratio to the wealth of the county in which the facility was to be located. Personal per capita income as estimated by the North Carolina Department of Tax Research, January 14, 1964, was adopted as the county wealth determinate until such time as the Department of Tax Research revised the estimate. It was also decided that no single project, except for a building serving the entire State, could be granted more than one-third of the total allotment made to North Carolina in a given year.

FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

In 1964-65, twelve applications for Federal Construction Grants were received and approved by the State Library. They were as follows:

Name of Library	Place	Sq. Ft.	Total Cost	Federal Share
Southeast Branch Greensboro Public	Greensboro	4,200	\$129,399	\$45,069
Hamlet Public (Remodeling)	Hamlet	4,460	17,873	9,192
Shepard-Pruden Memorial	Edenton	3,500	89,345	45,695
Montgomery County	Troy	3,840	78,838	40,346
Union County Public	Monroe	24,350	361,118	188,125
Davie County Public	Mocksville	10,000	195,968	102,073
Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield	Smithfield	19,000	409,997	229,710
Gunn Memorial	Yanceyville	5,500	108,154	63,311

Name of Library	Place	Sq. Ft.	Total Cost	Federal Share
Thomas Hackney Braswell Memorial (Addition)	Rocky Mount	2,640	61,670	30,096
Madison Public (Addition)	Madison	3,200	74,689	37,133
Liberty Public	Liberty	3,330	76,688	37,702
Stoneville Public	Stoneville	3,000	57,600	30,114

In 1965-66, eleven applications for Federal Construction Grants were received and approved by the State Library. They were as follows:

Name of Library	Place	Sq. Ft.	Total Cost	Federal Share
Chapel Hill Public	Chapel Hill	13,000	\$346,072	\$123,977
Lawrence Memorial	Windsor	5,000	90,000	47,941
Pender County	Burgaw	4,500	61,302	32,588
Whiteville Public	Whiteville	5,200	98,250	45,352
Moss Memorial	Hayesville	4,000	83,088	50,752*
New Bern Avenue Branch	Raleigh	9,500	299,132	93,210
Polk County	Columbus	4,312	88,959 (est.)	**
Scotland County	Laurinburg	8,400	214,000	103,062
New Bern-Craven County	New Bern	12,000	291,781	139,092
Elkin Public	Elkin	13,710	300,000 (est.)	132,847
Mt. Holly Branch, Gaston (Addition)	Mt. Holly	1,488	42,000 (est.)	17,501

* LSCA funds, plus \$13,248 from Appalachian Regional Commission.

** Withdrawn when bids too high. Released Federal funds were added to other projects.

Federal Library Services and Construction Act funds have given great impetus to the building programs of North Carolina public libraries. Local matching funds have come from a variety of sources. Bond referendums, appropriations from county and/or city, public subscription, sizeable memorial gifts, or various combinations of these have provided local shares of library construction funds. Then, after the attractive, functional buildings are completed, local support must increase to provide

for additional services and longer hours of service that are possible or become necessary because of more adequate facilities.

INADEQUATE SUPPORT

This is not to imply that any community in North Carolina supports its public library program adequately. As a matter of fact the Court's interpretation that public libraries are not a "necessary public expense" in the Constitution of North Carolina has hindered any really effective efforts at providing adequate local support for public libraries anywhere in the State. This suggests that a decision as to the proportion of support of public libraries which should be carried by each level of government, local, state, and federal, is one to be made by the General Assembly after hearing the report of its Tax Commission, and it should be made with the full understanding that a public library is far more than a building—that it is in fact books, periodicals, maps, films, other materials, and above all well-trained professional and subprofessional personnel in sufficient number to find in these materials the information needed by North Carolina's business men, parents, mechanics, artists, children, students, poor, displaced, confused, young, old, etc. It should be understood, too, that information media changes make it necessary to provide some support in funds and time for in-service training and other continuing education for library staff.

ADULT FILM PROJECT

An example of a media of information that has been increasingly in demand in the fifth biennium is the film. The North Carolina Adult Film Project, organized in 1952 to provide a cooperative 16mm film service for North Carolinians through their local public libraries, took a giant step forward when an audio-visual librarian was added as a consultant to the Extension staff. Films shown in the second year of the biennium totaled more than the total for the entire fourth biennium. In all there were 20,673 film showings to a total audience of 583,047 during the fifth biennium, and groups or organizations showing these films included business and industry, civic, professional, military and community clubs, libraries, convalescent homes, hospitals, colleges (both private and public), and correctional institutions.

Existing film collections and programs in North Carolina have been recognized for both value and special purposes by the

North Carolina State Library which does not purchase and circulate films in the areas of elementary and secondary education, health, traffic safety, industrial organization and training, and agricultural education. On the other hand films of special social significance or artistic value that might be useful to the whole community are available from the Adult Film Project through local public libraries to qualifying groups anywhere in the State.

Until such time as the North Carolina State Library has adequate space for its various programs and services, the collection of the Adult Film project is housed and circulated by contract at the University of North Carolina Bureau of Audio-Visual Education at Chapel Hill. Increased use of the collection makes this arrangement expensive, and it is handicapping to have the films inaccessible to ready examination and substitution.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Among the users of the film collection are institutions where the film is often a more effective medium of idea exchange than the book. This does not remove the necessity of providing a library and library services, however, and the State Library has cooperated with any institution requesting assistance with its library program. The library project at the Correctional Center for Women, for example, called upon the Extension Division of the State Library for help during the fifth biennium and with that help rejuvenated a lagging library program. Not only was the program reorganized, but also there was a training course in basic routines for the inmate library workers—a course that had to be repeated frequently because of the turnover in inmates assigned to work in the library.

The new librarian at the Caswell Center in Kinston called upon the State Library Institutional Consultant for assistance during the biennium as did the new librarian for the Medical Library at Dorothea Dix Hospital in Raleigh, and requests for assistance are expected to increase in the sixth biennium. The amended Library Services and Construction Act, 1966, includes three new titles and among them Title IV-A which, the Vietnam Conflict and other factors permitting, will provide funds for improving institutional library services to inmates, patients, and residents of state institutions.

SHORTAGE OF PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS

It is ironic that as libraries of all kinds are being recognized as invaluable, indeed necessary, resources in the total education picture, the librarians needed to produce maximum effectiveness from these libraries are not available. A part of the reason for this is that recruitment to the profession has been neglected by librarians too busy giving service to give much thought to providing for a continuation of quality service after their retirement. Another part of the reason has been and still is poor salaries.

In March, 1966, a survey of professional needs in the United States reported the following estimates of the situation in libraries in North Carolina:

Number of professional librarians needed:

Public Library—181
Public School—1100
Academic (53 reporting)—243.5
Special (35 reporting)—53.5

Number of vacant professional positions:

Public Library—30
Public School—100 to 200
Academic (53 reporting)—30
Special (35 reporting)—10.5

Number of additional librarians needed by 1973:

Public Library—680
Public School—1100
Academic (53 reporting)—229.5
Special (35 reporting)—32

Number of additional librarians needed now to meet standards:

Public Library—474
Public School—1000
Academic (53 reporting)—59.5
Special (35 reporting)—13.5

This study points up the critical status of the information field with respect to adequately trained professional personnel. Librarians are needed to select materials of all kinds from all fields of knowledge to serve all interests and disciplines. With information doubling at an unbelievable rate, selection of the best materials requires a special competence that only a professional librarian can bring to the task. Professional competence is needed, too, for organizing materials so as to make them easily accessible to all who have need of them. The tragedy of too few professional librarians available at a time when libraries are being recognized as the very heart of educational processes cannot be exaggerated.

Recruitment to the profession is certainly a major responsibility of every librarian. Recruitment to public librarianship has been a special concern of the North Carolina State Library in its efforts to strengthen public libraries throughout the State. One step in this direction has been the establishment of North Carolina State Library Scholarship Grants financed with Federal funds allocated to North Carolina and awarded to highly qualified college graduates who have been accepted by an American Library Association accredited Library School and who agree to work a minimum of two full years in a public library in the State. The amount of the grant was increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 during the fifth biennium.

NORTH CAROLINIANS FOR BETTER LIBRARIES

North Carolinians for Better Libraries, incorporated in the Spring of 1966 to help cope with library crises in the State, is deeply concerned about the inadequacies of our libraries and the shortage of qualified librarians. A nonprofit corporation whose incorporators include Mrs. Dan K. Moore, wife of North Carolina's library-minded Governor, it has voting members in every county in the State. It enjoys the active support of the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees of the North Carolina Library Association and of the North Carolina State Library Board of Trustees. It listens to them and speaks to them and for them. It is fully cognizant of the progress made in the fifth biennium and the first decade of the new North Carolina State Library, and it is just as aware of the progress yet to be made before even minimum service can be provided North Carolinians.

Replacement rate (per cent of professional library personnel estimated to resign or retire each year) :

Public Library—5%

Public School—10%

Academic (53 reporting)—2.5%

Special (35 reporting)—1.75%

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

The Library Services Act and the Library Services and Construction Act along with modest increases in State Aid to Public Libraries greatly accelerated the development of public library services. Funds provided were used to demonstrate better service, to encourage cooperation and the organization of larger areas of service in the State-wide development of public libraries, and to assist with the construction or renovation of acceptable library buildings as noted heretofore.

It is significant that there were 66 more public libraries in North Carolina in 1966 than in 1956, but more significant than that is the fact that 45 of 100 counties were associated in regional library systems in 1966—an increase of 26 over the 19 counties affiliated in regional library systems in 1956. Moreover, the newer regional library systems served larger populations and had well-established libraries to serve as headquarters as compared with most of the earlier regional libraries which were too small and poorly supported locally.

Population without access to public library service was reduced 45% in the decade. 83,492 North Carolinians were still without access to a public library in 1966, but there were indications that the two counties in which these people lived (Alexander and Robeson) were going to provide county-wide public library services to their citizens within the sixth biennium.

Book stock and circulation in the State's public libraries grew significantly in the first decade. In spite of sharply rising book costs from 1956 to 1966, the total volumes owned by public libraries rose more than 62%, or from three-fourths of a book per capita in 1956 to approximately one book per capita in 1966 if the 1960 census figure is used. In the meanwhile, circulation rose 42%.

Income of public libraries increased dramatically in the ten-year period. Municipal government support nearly doubled. County support rose more than 200%. Nongovernment local contributions to libraries also almost doubled. Thus total local support of public libraries increased from 47¢ per capita to \$1.07 per capita during the decade, and State grants-in-aid increased from 10¢ to 14¢ per capita with Federal funds raising this 10¢ to a total of 24¢ per capita nonlocal support. The following summary illustrates this progress:

North Carolina Public Libraries

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1956 and 1966

	Fiscal Year 1956	Fiscal Year 1966	Increase Or (Decrease)
	Fiscal Year 1956	Fiscal Year 1966	Increase Or (Decrease)
Number of Libraries:			
County	72	54	(18)
Regional Libraries	8	15	7
Number of counties in regions	19	45	26
Independent	20	30	10
(not affiliated with systems)			
TOTAL number of libraries	266	332	66
(including branches)			
Population with access to public libraries	3,911,417	4,472,663	561,246
Population without access to public libraries	150,512	83,492	(67,020)
TOTAL population	4,061,929	4,556,155	494,226
TOTAL book stock	2,987,978	4,857,430	1,869,452
Books per capita	.7	1.06	.36
Number of counties with book- mobile service	91	98	7
Number of bookmobiles	98	111	13
TOTAL circulation	10,416,462	14,765,321	4,348,859
Income by source:			
Municipal	\$ 755,604	\$1,486,529	\$ 730,925
County	918,662	2,880,058	1,961,396
State	390,000	621,250	231,250
Federal	—	473,035	473,035
Other	252,471	496,311	243,840
TOTAL	\$2,316,737	\$5,957,183	\$3,640,446
Per Capita	.57	1.31	.74

Operational expenditures:

Salaries	\$1,285,414	\$3,469,102	\$2,183,688
Books & periodicals	518,297	1,257,094	738,797
Other operating	442,901	805,097	362,196
TOTAL	\$2,246,612	\$5,531,293	\$3,284,681
Per Capita	.55	1.21	.66

Operating expenditures by source of funds are not known for 1956. Total operational expenditures have more than doubled, however, increasing from \$2,246,612 to \$5,531,293—an increase of 66¢ per capita. The difference in income and operating expenditures is due to the use of some current income each year for capital outlay items such as bookmobile replacement.

THE FUTURE

This, then, is the story of the first decade and the fifth bien-nium of the North Carolina State Library as organized effective July 1, 1956. It is a story of many victories and a few defeats that dim but do not obscure the lustre of the former. It challenges to further progress. It is firmly founded upon the dedi-cated labors of several generations of North Carolina librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries. Its destiny is greatness and must be that, for the future of North Carolina rests in great part upon its State Library and all the libraries that hold the keys to progress in these times of rapid and revolutionary changes.

